Ten Critical Steps for Handling Possible Bioterrorism Events*

1 - Maintain an index of suspicion.	In an otherwise healthy population, some associations are very suggestive, especially when seen in clusters, high numbers, or unusual presentations.	
	"Clustered" Symptoms	Potential Bioagents
	Hemoptysis	Plague
	Flaccid Paralysis	Botulism
	Purpura	Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHF)
	Wide mediastinum	Anthrax
	Centripetal rash	Smallpox
2 - Protect yourself and your patients		al protection equipment (PPE). Prophylaxis: antibiotics, if risks are known
3 - Adequately assess the patient	Review and assess the patient's history. Also, ask:	
	Are others ill?	
	Were there any unusual events?	
	Was there an uncontrolled food source or other environmental factor?	
	Was there vector exposure?	
	Has the patient been traveling?	
	What is the patient's immunization record?	
	Perform a physical examination with special attention to the respiratory system nervous system, skin condition, and hematologic and vascular status	
4 - Decontaminate as appropriate	Do not use bleach on exposed people. Soap, water and shampoo are perfectly adequate for all biological and most chemical agents. Chemically contaminated clothes should be removed and discarded safely. Biologically contaminated clothes can be laundered with soap, water and, perhaps, bleach.	
5 - Establish a diagnosis.	Think clinically and epidemiologically; always send specimens for culture.	
	Symptom (individuals)	Possible Diagnosis
	Pulmonary	Tularemia, plague, staph enterotoxin B (SEB)
	Neuromuscular	Botulism, Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE)
	Bleeding/purpura	VHF, ricin, plague (late)
	Rash (various types)	VHF, T2 mycotoxin, smallpox, plague
	Flu-like symptoms	Varies
	Immediate Symptoms (I numbers)	arge Possible Diagnosis
	Pulmonary	SEB, mustard, Lewisite, phosgene, cyanide
	Neurologic	Nerve gases, cyanide

	Delayed Symptoms (large numbers)	Possible Diagnosis		
	Pulmonary	Biologic agents, mustard, phosgene		
	Neurologic	Botulism, VEE, other encephalitis		
6 - Render prompt treatment.	Airway, Breathing, Circulation.			
7 - Provide good infection control	 Gown, gloves, mask and hand washing, and eyewear if necessary, are sufficient. Recommended isolation precautions for biologic agents include: Standard Precautions - For all individuals/patients Contact Precautions - Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers Droplet Precautions - Pneumonic Plague and Tularemia Airborne Precautions - Smallpox 			
8 - Alert the proper authorities.	CALL FIRST: Your local law enforcement agency; call either 911 or your local phone number for law enforcement. CALL SECOND: Your area FBI Office: Western WA: 206-622-0460 Eastern WA: 509-747-5196 after hours statewide in WA: 206-622-0460 CALL THIRD: Your local emergency management agency, or if unavailable, the WA State EM Duty Officer at: 1-800-258-5990			
9 - Assist in the		stigation so as to determine who may		
epidemiologic investigations	be at risk.			
	Count cases;Relate to the at-risk por	oulation:		
	Make comparisons;	Salation,		
	 Develop hypotheses; 			
	Test hypotheses;			
	Make inferences;			
	 Conduct studies; 			
	Interpret and evaluate.			
10- Know and spread th	10- Know and spread this information			

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